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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1836)

Name of Candidate	VIBHOR BHARDWAJ		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1310907
Center	ONLINE	Date	4 Sep'22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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11	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The PM-AASHA scheme is aimed at improving procurement mechanism as well as ensuring remunerative prices for farmers. In this context, highlight the various components of the scheme and discuss the concerns associated with it. (150 words) 10

पीएम-आशा योजना का उद्देश्य खरीद तंत्र में सुधार के साथ-साथ किसानों के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, योजना के विभिन्न घटकों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इससे जुड़ी चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

PM-AASHA (PM-Annadata Aaya Sanrakshan Abhiyan) is a procurement scheme for oil, pulses and Copra by Central Government.

The Components are as follows-

1 Price Support Scheme - Procurement of 25% of produce by state government and the payment will be done in maximum 3 days.

2 Price Deficiency Payment Scheme - The difference between MSP and market price of pulses, oilseed will be paid to farmer who will sale produce at Market price in APMC Mandi.

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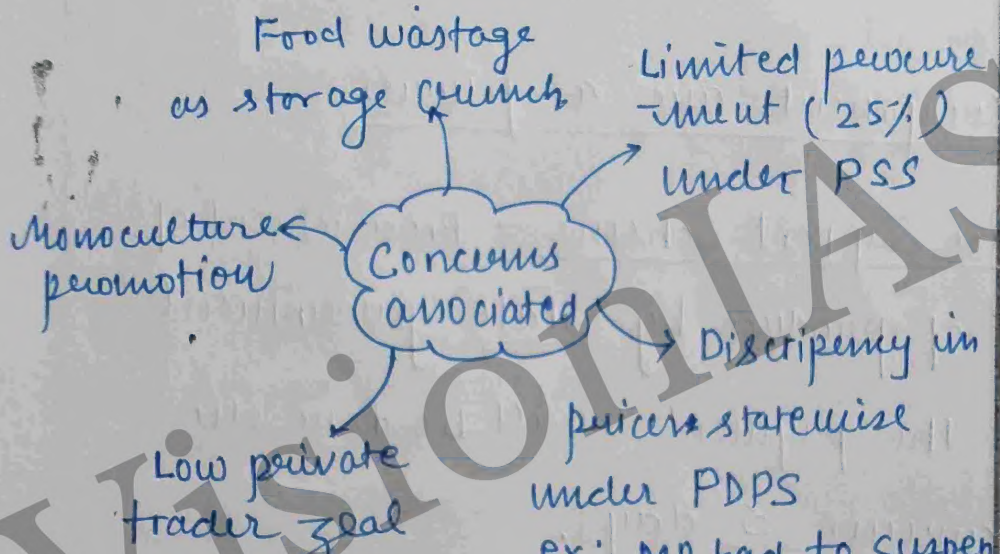
3 Private Procurement Scheme – Private traders will be given a percentage of MSP as bonus if they procure a certain amount of produce. Other benefits such as export, utilization will be given.



PM-AASHA is projected to increase farmers income but structural mechanisms – storage, supply chain, market reforms must also be addressed simultaneously.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Explaining the concept of blended finance, discuss the role it can play in mobilizing capital for infrastructure development in developing countries like India.

(150 words) 10

मिश्रित वित्त की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में अवसंरचना विकास हेतु पूंजी जुटाने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Blended finance refers to partnership of government or its agencies with private sector to resolve resource problem in finance mobilization.

Role of blended finance in developing countries -

1. Resource issue - can be resolved by including finance with private sector.

2. Employment generation by infrastructure sector. Ex - Hybrid Annuity model.

4. Multiplier effects -
   (a) On farmers - Supply chain strengthening.
   (b) Investment as structural challenge

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will be addressed.

(c) Increase in Foreign Investments.

(d) Help to manufacturing sector.

5. Reducing poverty and improve inclusiveness. (Income generation)

6. Improved standard of living.

7. Addressing structural inflation

8. Connectivity with port will increase trade and easy doing business (EoDB)

HOWEVER this must be done with keeping environment into picture.

Blended finance will reduce governments' burden and improve infrastructure. But loopholes in partnership as suggested by Vijay Kelkar committee must be addressed.

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3. Discuss the challenges faced in the revival and revamp of dry ports in India and state the measures that can be adopted in this regard.

(150 words) 10

भारत में शुष्क पत्तनों (ड्राई पोर्ट्स) के पुनरुद्धार और सुधार में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इस संबंध में अपनाए जाने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India's 90% trade by volume is done via sea route and hence development of ports is very crucial

Challenges in revival and revamp of dry ports

1. Centralized authority under Major Port Authority Act.

2. Natural harbourers are shallow in depth and silt causes hindrances.

3. Technological obstacles to remove the silt and development.

4. Low feasibility and attention paid due to low trade traffic.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5 Mainland connectivity issue due to low investment in infra structure.

Measures

1 Decentralization of regulating authority

2 Best practises of shipment and containes.

3 Reduce turnaround time by adopting technological innovations

4 Improve inmland connectivity by building roads, railways and markets.

5 Interlinkage of ports and manmade harbours.

Sagarmala project which aim to increase connectivity and develop ports is welcome step further connectivity issue with market must be addressed.

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4. Monoculture is one of the major threats to ensuring food security and sustainability of Indian agriculture. Discuss. (150 words) 10
एकल कृषि (मोनोकल्चर) खाद्य सुरक्षा और भारतीय कृषि की संधारणीयता सुनिश्चित करने के समक्ष विद्यमान प्रमुख खतरों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Monoculture refers to cultivation of single group of crops on a recurrence basis in a cultivable field by farmers.

Threat to food security —

1. Monocrop leading to flooding with single crop and no diversity.
2. Soil degradation over time (nutrient deficit)
3. Issue of storage and wastage will lead to hidden hunger.
4. Malnutrition and child hunger due to single food grain consumption
5. Water intensive crops such as rice leading to ground water depletion and low yield with crop failure.

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Sustainability Issue –

1 Rice cultivation was in Punjab —
(A) Fertilizer over use (N:P:K = 46:8:1)
(B) water overuse (depleting 110 cm. per year)
(C) Pesticide overuse.

2 "Extinction" or degraded yield and production of other crops such as oil seeds.

3 Soil degration will halt future crop production.

4 Power overuse.

Crop diversification is needed at present and MSP is one of the reasons for monoculture along with subsidies. "Crop diversification Program" has potential to diversify crops.

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5. While highlighting the impact of single-use plastic on health and the environment, state the recent efforts taken by the government to curb plastic pollution in India. (150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक के प्रभाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Single use plastic has 'one time use' is non-biodegradable such as groceries packing – cups, spoons, bags etc.

Impact on Health –

1. Carcinogenic ailments causing cancer.
2. Supplementary dissolution with edible causing body disorders. ex- Neurological issues.
3. Micro-plastic particles in blood circulation ~ Recent study.
4. Animal eating and getting sick
5. Seafood getting effects of single use plastic

Don't write anything this margin (use area at ends as needed)

On Environment

- Non-Biodegradable (takes hundreds of years)
- Soil pollution
- Water pollution
- Marine pollution (N-Atlantic Garbage patch)
- pollution on Burning
- Micro plastic issue

Recent measures

1. Banning under Plastic Rules-2021.
2. Waste segregation at source under Swatchha Bharat Mission 2.0.
3. Extended producer responsibility. for producers to collect and recycle.

Single plastic which is banned since July 2022 causes tremendous loss to environment and with low utility to human being.

7. Why is the rise in lone wolf attacks considered as a serious challenge for security agencies around the world? Highlight the role of the internet in exacerbating such attacks. (150 words) 10

विश्व भर में लोन वुल्फ हमलों में वृद्धि को सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती क्यों माना जाता है? ऐसे हमलों की वृद्धि में इंटरनेट की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Lone wolf attack refers to a single militant attacking public places - school, hospital, worship place and assassinating people.

Serious Challenge -

1. Disguisement : No clue who the person might be. Ex: Recent America school killings.

2. Connection determination - In complex nature of attacks intelligence agencies are not able to detect connection. (Ex - ISIS connection and brain washing)

3. Use of sophisticated technology by attacker. Ex: Jamming phones, cyber attacks when preparing attacks.

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4 Selective destination with low security such as- Hospitals, Schools etc.

Role of Internet

1 Dark web to buy weapons.

2 Connection with terroristic organisations. such as Al-Qaeda, ISIS.

3 Social media radicalisation.

4 Online funding from ideological militant outfits

5 Guidance from different sites, and use of VPN.

6 Pre-determination of security at a place.

7 Use of drones to attack (ex- in Punjab recently).

'Lone Wolf attacks' must be looked as serious security threat by defence forces and they must collaborate with intelligence agencies to identify them

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Aapda Mitra – a force of volunteers from across India trained in disaster response – is becoming a game changer in the field of disaster management in the country. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

आपदा मित्र-आपदा प्रतिक्रिया हेतु प्रशिक्षित भारत भर के स्वयंसेवकों का एक बल-देश में आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में एक गेम चेंजर के रूप में उभर रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Aapda Mitra is helping immensly in disasters and assisting NDRF and SDRF shoulder by shoulder

Game changer –

1 Community participation: as they are from community itself.

2 Awareness – Spreading to the community about resolving issue of disaster and its preparedness.

3 Utilization of local resources:– Training and dealing within local arena.

4 Providing much need MANPOWER in crisis time,

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5 Pre-disaster time management.

Aapda Mitra can be of great importance in —

- Coastal areas during cyclones
- Regional flooding during monsoon
- Earthquake prone Zonal areas
- Glacial lake outburst flooding.

'Aapda Mitra' will definitely prove to be a resilient force in mitigating and dealing with disasters and they must be trained with NDMA guidelines for specific disaster

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8. The fundamental inefficiencies embedded in our military structures and processes are now being addressed through a slew of defence reforms in the country. Discuss. (150 words) 10

इसमें सैन्य ढांचे और प्रक्रियाओं में अंतर्निहित मूलभूत अक्षमताओं को अब देश में विभिन्न रक्षा सुधारों के माध्यम से दूर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian military and defence system is backbone of her sovereignity, integrity and security.

Fundamental inefficiencies

1. Archaic technology of weapons and aircrafts, aircraft carriers.
2. Intelligence integration with military failure. Ex- Kargil war.
3. Rising sophisticated tech-attack probabilities Ex- Drones, missiles, UAVs. etc.
4. Combat training issues.

Addressing issues

Govt has taken several steps-

1. Agniveer Yojana: to have young

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recruits with energy addressing finance problems.

2 Modernization —

(A) S-400 antimissile system from Russia.

(B) AK-203 : factory in UP. with Russian Collaboration.

(C) Messaging app develop by ARMY. (In-House)

(D) DRDO and CSIR innovations in military

3 Abolition of Ordinance Factory Board and establishment of Armory factories

4 Collaboration with diverse countries and not just Russia → USA, Israel, (Apache etc) (Barak missile), France (Rafael).

India military is world famous for its valour but threats are rising such as Galwan faceoff of 2020 which need preparedness and modernization

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. In light of the recent establishment of the WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine in India, discuss the advantages and challenges in mainstreaming traditional medicine in the country. (150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में डब्ल्यू. एच. ओ. ग्लोबल सेंटर फॉर ट्रेडिशनल मेडिसिन की स्थापना के आलोक में, देश में पारंपरिक चिकित्सा को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Traditional medicines which have prevailing since ancient times such as Ayurveda, Yunani, Siddha, Homeopathy etc are culturally influenced.

Advantages in mainstreaming —

1 Familiarization in the families.

2 No or low side effects (Herbal nature etc).

3 Low cost for poor, marginalized

4 Trust of people is already there.

5 Strengthen primary Health care

6 Can be used for mild illness such as - Cough, cold etc.

7 Beneficial for any age group.

8 Availability of treatment will increase

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges –

1. Qualified medical proffessional unavailability.
2. Many procedures and techniques are now proven obsolete by researchers.
3. Anatomical limitations of ancient time can drastically change the effectiveness.
4. Longer time period of treatment in comparison to Allopathic medicine.
5. Diagnostic limitations and based on just predictions by observations.

Traditional medicines have though proven to be time tested but reforms are needed. Even Ayurvedic practitioners have admitted for its reform.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Nano Urea Liquid has the potential to transform farming in India and across the world by improving productivity while reducing environmental pollution and input cost. Discuss. (150 words) 10

नैनो यूरिया लिक्विड में पर्यावरण प्रदूषण और इनपुट लागत को कम करने के साथ-साथ उत्पादकता में सुधार करके भारत और विश्व भर में कृषि कार्य को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Nano Urea liquid utilizes NANO Technology (1-100 nano meters scale) for its beneficial chemical properties. Recently PM of India has inaugurated a Nano Urea production unit.

• Nano Urea : Increased productivity —

1. Effective utilization : with increased penetration rate.
2. Tracking and research by assimilating Nitrogen-isotope.
3. Low wastage per plant
4. Quick absorption by plant and hence growth will increase.
5. Yield can be enhanced by crop specific distribution and use

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Environment pollution dealing —

1. Less solubility in water: Water Contamination will reduce.

2. Low amount of Urea is needed and hence reduced soil degradation and erosion.

3. Soil salinization reduction.

4. Low use will mean decreased production and hence low "power" consumption and decreased use of natural gas / used in production

Cost effective → Low amount need
→ ↑ yield for farmer will increase
→ Increased income.

An innovation of ICAR, Nano urea can be a revolutionary moment in agricultural field and also for environment.

Avoiding this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Discuss the domino effect of high crude oil prices on the Indian economy. Also, enumerate the measures that India can take in this context.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर कच्चे तेल की ऊंची कीमतों के डोमिनो प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India imports about majority of crude oils and has low availability which surges the import prices. Majority of oil is imported (70%) from west Asian countries.

Domino effect of high crude oil prices –

1 Rise in import ~~duty~~ prices :- This creates a current account deficit in economy.

2 Rising inflation: Crude oil being used in transportation and production of power etc raises commodity prices and hence inflation.

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3. Impact on economy —

(A) De-stablization due to less control over international prices

(B) Ineffectiveness of monetary policy

(C) Depleting foreign Exchange Reserves.

ex- Recently went down below $600 bn in July 2021.

(D) Depriciation of rupee leading to further increased ~~exp~~ import prices.

vicious cycle

Increased Crude price → Increased energy and transportation → Increased Import Cost → Depriciation of rupee → further Increased ~~Eng~~ Energy Cost.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[Indian steps that can be taken]

1. Alternative measures –

(A) Hydrogen fuel as an alternative
ex- National Hydrogen Mission.
Hydrogen fuel cell development.

(B) Blended fuel with ethanol having uninterrupted supply.

(C) Electric vehicles production.
ex- FAME scheme.

2. Diversification in global domain –
moving from West Asia to other countries – Venezuela, Russia etc.
ex: Recent Rubel - Rupee arrangement for oil during Ukraine war.

3. Creation of petroleum reserves in Karnataka, Vishakhapatnam etc will deal with sudden shock.

Crude Oil constitute major part of our imports and hence needs careful stabilization mechanisms to deal with.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The consistent high operating ratio of the Indian Railways is indicative of its incapability to generate high operational surplus. Explain the reasons behind this trend. Also, highlight the remedial measures taken by the government in this regard. (250 words) 15

भारतीय रेलवे का लगातार उच्च परिचालन अनुपात उच्च परिचालन अधिशेष सृजित करने में असमर्थता का संकेत है। इस प्रवृत्ति हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

98.2 is the operating ratio as per "CAG" which is expenditure to revenue earned by railway in its report 2021.

Reasons behind high operating ratio

1. Freight inefficiency – Only 39% of freight is utilized by railway.

2. Cross subsidization – Deficit by passenger trains financed by freight trains.

3. Low fares of passenger trains –

4. Staff inefficiency: is also highlighted by CAG in its report.

5. Poor terminal utilization and vast unutilized land available with railway which can be used for infrastructure development or monetisation.

6. Low technological benefits cultivation by improving engine capabilities and speed.

Remedial measures taken

1. 'New Rail New India' mission by govt of India to deal with issues and addressing them.

2. New Rail Plan 2030 – To deal with population of 2050 :–

(A) 109 railway corridors (routes)

(B) Private trains

(C) Station Development Program.

(D) Freight terminal development to utilize the redundant land, with railway.

3 New Rail Vision 2024 – Under this
(A) Modernization of tracks.
(B) 100% electrification.
(C) Increasing speed of trains
ex: Delhi–Howrah: 160 km/Hour

4 Safety measures – Kavach
– Unmanned railway crossing solution

5 New coaches–L.Hoffman and Vistadom coaches development

India railway is affordable means for passengers, Mr. Debroy committee's suggestions on railway reforms should be implemented by the government also of "Pitroda" committee's recommendations

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Micro food processing sector is the key driver of growth in the Indian economy as it encourages food processing innovation. In this context, state the challenges faced by the micro food processing sector and discuss how the recent initiatives taken by the government aim to address them.

(250 words) 15

सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में संवृद्धि का प्रमुख चालक है क्योंकि यह खाद्य प्रसंस्करण नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करता है। इस संदर्भ में, सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रारंभ की गई पहलों का उद्देश्य इनका समाधान करना है।

microfood processing sector will address the food wastage (UNEP estimation 50 kg per person per year) as well as augment the income of farmers by strengthening supply chain mechanism.

Challenges faced

1. Credit Availability: Due to
(A) Indifference of Banks
(B) Lack of collateral
(C) High interest rates.

2. Marketing challenges
(A) Already existing high brands presenting cut-throat competition

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

(B) Low quality initially.

(C) Strategy lack for marketing

3 In-industry issues-

(A) Branding, packaging issue faced by entrepreneurs in the begining.

(B) Land availability - Hurdles faced in acquisition.

(C) Raw material incessant delivery

INITIATIVES TAKEN by Govt.

1 Mega food park Scheme 2008 - 22 mega food parks with support of ₹ 50 crores.

2 Scheme for Formalisation of micro food processing industries (SFMI) - Leading to organised structure and better fund availability.

3 One district One product Scheme

Identification of specific food item for a district and setting up microprocessing centres.

4 Operation (Green) and (TOTAL) —

(50% transportation + Storage cost 50%)

→ Availability of raw material and price stability.

5 SAMPADA scheme and agiprocessing and Marine processing Cluster development: Umbrella scheme subsuming all other.

6 Credit line — PM MUDRA, Startup India etc.

7 Rajasthan's 2019 policy of cluster development, Micro food processing industry will help improving food processing from present 10% to more and will reduce post harvest loss of 30% as estimated by DALWAI committee

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite efforts by successive governments, equitable growth remains elusive and income inequality continues to persist in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

क्रमिक सरकारों के प्रयासों के बावजूद, न्यायसंगत विकास दुष्प्राप्य बना हुआ है और भारत में आय असमानता निरंतर बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Inclusive growth is defined as growth of all (marginalised, excluded) in all spheres of life (economic, social, political etc).

"World Inequality report" estimates top 10% having 55% of national wealth and bottom 50% with just 6%..

Persistence of inequitable growth reasons –

1. Poverty: Multidimensional poverty index estimating 25% poor in 2021 in India.

2. Lack of creation of employment – Despite various schemes govt. failed to create employment at large level.

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3 Enhanced by pandemic – Rich got richer and poor got poorer.

Ex – Ashoka University report: Most affected persons are socially and economically marginalised.

4 Structural Issue:

(A) Health – Only 68% has access to OPD services.
– High out of pocket expenditure

(B) Education – High dropout rates.
– Vocational education unavailability

(C) Skill development – AICTE says 98% of B.Tech graduates are untrained.

(D) Manufacturing sector underperformance despite various schemes.
(Contribution to GDP only 15% as per Economic Survey → 2021-22)
and it is labour intensive.

(E) Gender inequality (Global Gender Gap report = 135/146)

5. Helping hand to coprates by tax concessions etc. creating huge gap.

Steps govt. has taken –

1. Addressing employment by –
   (A) MGNREGS scheme.
   (B) Self employment under – DAY-NRLM
   – DAY-NULM
   (C) Strengthening SHGs (eg – Lakhpati women initiative, Kudumbshri Model)
   (D) Unorganised sector helping – SVANidhi for street vendors.

2. Structural measures
   - Standup India
   - PM-Jan Dhan Yojana
   - PM-Jan Aarogya Yojana
   - PM-Kushal Vikas Yojana
   - PM-KISAN (₹6000/annum)
   - NEP 2020

Inclusive growth is essential for holistic development of country and its citizens. As envisioned in article "39" of constitution no concentration of wealth should take place

15. Stating the factors that determine the employment situation of an economy in the long-term, discuss the measures that are needed for India to address its unemployment problem. (250 words) 15

किसी अर्थव्यवस्था की दीर्घावधि में रोजगार की स्थिति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जो भारत में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान हेतु आवश्यक हैं।

Indian employment rate as per "PLFS" reduced to about 35% in 2020-21 and pandemic has aggravated employment crisis.

Factors determining employment situation in economy

1. Labour related factors –

(A) Availability of labour in diff^t sectors

(B) Skill and human capacities of labour according to demand of economic activity.

(C) Labour laws prevailing

Strict → Safety to Labour

Easy → Exploitation of favour industry.

(2) Economic activity related –

(A) Labour intensive industry employs vast number of employees and machine intensive less.

(B) Manufacturing units can utilize the available labour effectively such as – Textile, Sugar, etc.

(3) Government initiatives – These affect the sections left out with existing private sector and takes measures for – (A) Unskilled sector

(B) Marginalised (Manual Scavengers)

(C) Disabled

(d) Transgenders etc and ensure employability in diverse services.

(Measures needed for India to address unemployment)

1. Creation of jobs – By strengthening MSMEs, manufacturing industries,

which are labour intensive.

(2) Skill strengthening of people by industry apprenticship programs, ITIs etc.

(3) Increasing vocational education by building Industry - Academia interface.

(4) Catering to vast 92% of unorganised sectors' needs such as agriculture, structuendors, etc. by providing their skills, credit etc. (DAY-NRLM, NRUM)

(5) Credit strengthening and encouraging startups Ex: PM MUDRA, Startup India.

(6) Gender gap bridging — SHGs (Kudumbshree Model)
— Standup India.

(7) Cooperative farming, cooperative strengthening.

Employment situation in India is in dire need of resolution. Though MGNREGS has provided great help but further increase in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. In view of the rapidly increasing socio-economic damage caused by disasters, integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning requires an effective stakeholder engagement mechanism. Discuss. (250 words) 15

आपदाओं के कारण तेजी से बढ़ रही सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षति को देखते हुए, आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (DRR) को विकास योजनाओं में एकीकृत करने के लिए एक प्रभावी हितधारक जुड़ाव तंत्र की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) as envisioned by Sendai protocol in Japan is a mechanism to reduce the risk caused to property and humans due to disaster.

Increasing socio-economic damages

- Coastal flooding by frequently occuring cyclones (due to Climate Change frequency is increased - IPCC report)
- Increasing incidences of landslides by anthropogenic causes (eg In manipur during monsoon period 2022).
- Glacial lake outburst causing immense loss to property and inflicting Human casualities.

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↳ Inland flooding due to river overflow.

Eg - Pakistan flooding in August 2022 causing about 1000 human deaths.

DRR into development with Stakeholder engagement mechanism

1. Infrastructure — Disaster resilience infrastructure with slum redevelopment for — Poor and marginalised who are affected most.

2. Developmental planning with effective Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) keeping People affected in picture by meetings and addressing their concerns.

3. Coastal management keeping in mind the coastal dwellers who are affected by Storm water and using MANGROVES as shield.

4. Environment: It is the most important parameter and stakeholder to be pay heed to. and effective planning and assessment for future disasters must be taken into account before development.

eg Kerala High speed train project in western Ghats supposedly may have inverse effect on ecology.

DDR is an effective mechanism. Aapda Mitra is also an important step taken by govt. But Government must ensure inclusive stakeholder development takes place for dealing with disaster.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Provide an account of the existing carbon trading mechanisms in India. Also, discuss the significance of an efficient carbon trading market in the country and state the challenges that currently exist. (250 words) 15

भारत में मौजूदा कार्बन व्यापार तंत्र का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में एक कुशल कार्बन व्यापार बाजार के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और वर्तमान समय में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Carbon trading mechanism is trading in measures taken to reduce carbon footprint of a step, process, industry.

Existing Carbon trading mechanisms in India

1. Renewable energy purchase obligation - to buy renewable energy in certain percentage by DISCOMS.

2. "Certification of renewable energy generation" by Central Power regulatory authority.

3. Participation in Kyoto protocol mechanism of carbon trading.

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Significance of efficient carbon trading in India

1. Accountability – of the carbon footprint generator.
2. Responsibility : towards protection of environment.
3. Environment compensation – By paying due to pollution caused.
4. Polluters pay principle :- Validation due to production of adversaries of pollution
5. Funds used for afforestation, green energy solutions and adoption of technology.

Challenges existing today

1. Monitoring of mechanism due to lack of estimation of degradation caused.

margin

2. Duplication of used certificates by using again and again.

3. Centralized regulatory authority lack.

4. Ineffective awareness.

5. Not can effective given of the degradation caused.

Carbon trading mechanisms enforcing responsibility must be strengthened as well as "Gross Environment Product" must be used to estimate the environment lost.

VISION IAS

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18. The menace of drug trafficking in India has been on a rise due to a mix of factors, both internal and external. Discuss. Also, state the challenges posed by drug trafficking to India's national security. (250 words) 15

भारत में ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग का खतरा आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों कारकों के समन्वय के कारण बढ़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के समक्ष ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India is sandwiched between two drug hubs GOLDEN CRESCENT and GOLDEN TRIANGLE towards west and east borders respectively.

Rising drug trafficking in India —

INTERNAL Factors

→ Prevalent drug markets. (Punjab)

→ Nexus between malpractising medical staff and traffickers.

→ Psychological issues such as Covid-pandemic and use of cough syrup as drug

→ Rise of unemployment and indulgence in drug activities.

→ Availability via INTERNET and black markets and dark web.

EXTERNAL Factors

→ Golden crescent (Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan) in west)

→ Golden triangle in east (Myanmar, Thailand, Laos), supplying Heroine, Ganja.

→ Rise of "Taliban" who cultivates Opium and opium is major revenue source for them and hence drug smuggling chances to India are high.

→ Riverine tracts of Bangadesh used for drug trafficking. Prevalent is use of cough syrup.

→ Terror outfits using social media as selling points. Ex. ISIS and Al-Qaida networks.

→ Vast coastline which can be utilized for trafficking.

Challenges to Indian Security

1. Neighbourhood crisis! Drug trafficking nations are India's neighbour causing security lapses.

2. Instability due to money laundering and terror financing weakening economic infra of country.

3. Spoiling Indian workforce by addicting them to drugs. (Brainwashing easily)

4. Rise in violence and crime by drug use. (NCRB report).

5. Proxy warfare in disguise.

Drug trafficking has multiplier effects and NDPS Act should deal with caught persons in effective rehabilitative manner as has been done by recent amendement to NDPS Act in 2021.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The Andaman and Nicobar islands' strategic significance in the Indian Ocean region (IOR) has been underplayed by India's policy of 'masterly inactivity and benign neglect'. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के रणनीतिक महत्व को भारत की 'कुशल अकर्मण्यता और सौम्य उपेक्षा' की नीति के तहत कम करके आंका गया है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Andaman and Nicobar Islands (U.T. of India) is situated near 10° channel in Indian Ocean and plays a significant role in maritime security and SAGAR vision as a net security provider.

Policy of masterly inactivity and benign neglect: and ANDAMAN

→ Not developing military bases in Andaman Nicobar islands — due to:

(1) Tribal populations such as ~~SENE~~ "Sentenelse" etc which are far away from development and are mainly isolated.

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2. SAGAR – Security of all in the region and no provocation to any country or threatening.

Eg as China threatens in South China Sea.

3. Harmonious maritime cooperation and respect for international maritime laws like "UNCLOS".

4. A net security provider: As a leader development of the neighbouring countries and using Andaman as cooperation centre.

HOWEVER –
Increasing Chinese presence is demanding a relook over such policy because –

1. "String of pearls" policy of China to connect Chinese mainland with

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port Sudan and threat to India security.

2. Recent chinese vassal - Waang Yung - S visit to SriLanka.

3. Chinese presence in maritime neighbours via BRI initiative and Indian security threat (eg CPEC in Pakistan).

4. For becoming Net security provider India must be capable of defence in IOR when need arises and for this Andaman will be a great important centre.

Indian policy of "masterly-inactivity and benign neglect" is influenced by our PANCHSHIL principles but China broke that in 1962 and is capable of doing so in present times too. So India must be prepared strategically

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20. India has recently commissioned the world's first large International Liquid Mirror Telescope (ILMT). How will the newly commissioned telescope aid in India's astronomical observations and research? (250 words) 15

हाल ही में, भारत ने विश्व का पहला विशाल इंटरनेशनल लिक्विड मिरर टेलीस्कोप (ILMT) स्थापित किया है। यह नवनिर्मित टेलीस्कोप खगोलीय पर्यवेक्षणों और अनुसंधान में भारत की किस प्रकार सहायता करेगा?

Request – Sir! Do we need to cut the blank / unattempted question like this? (UPSC Notification)

VisionIAS